Were you on the corner of George and

zette, the city editor of the Tribune, a re-porter and I think Mr. Chamberlain, of the

It could be plainly seen that Colonel Nel-

son was about to bring out the story

George Jackson recognizing the rattle of the Mullen cab, which was driven up the

his intention of arguing the question and the jury retired. He held that the truth ought to be known; that it was an important cir-

cumstance touching on the credibility of the

witness, whom the defense have sought to attack, and that under such circumstance

the evidence was competent in rebuttal.

Judge Helm after Colonel Nelson's argu-

ment was inclined to side with the pros

cution and made a statement to that effect

colonel Crawford then said that the prose

cution was endeavoring to go into new mat-

ter in order to bolster up their witness, that

Mullen's stable and hear the alleged rattle

In the midst of Colonel Crawford's argu-ment Colonel Nelson withdrew the question and turned the witness over to the defense

for cross-examination. The jury then came back in court and Colonel Crawford began

LECTURING IN A MUSEUM.

"Do you know a colored man by the name

"Didn't he have a three days' leave of ab-

"I don't know, sir, I am on duty at night."

"Isn't George Jackson telling his story in

"I want to tell you," said Colonel Craw-

ford, "that we want to show that this man

Jackson is an unmitigated fake-"

son identified Scott Jackson?"

on the first time he heard his voice?"

"Didn't Mr. Motz, who carried the lan-

"What time did you get back to the city

"Now, when Jackson finally stopped and

"What do you know of the identification

Well, I think it was Sunday night. I wen

nd a lot of men formed in a curved line.

of Jackson and Walling by George Jack-

up into the corridor of the jail, where

Among them were Jackson and Walling

George Jackson was brought up. He came

in and looked at each man. Then he came

rapidly back the line and stopped in front

the crowd he said, after Jackson had spo-

TRUSTY STILL MISSING.

Witness was then excused, and Colonel

Nelson set the court room in a furor of

aughter by calling for William R. Trusty.

William L. Rosenberg, of the German pa-

Jackson and Walling by George Jackson.

He said nothing was said or done to indi-

On cross-examination by Colonel Craw-

ford Rosenberg got away off the track and

told the old story of what Jackson said and

oner the bloody valise.
Witness said he was looking at Scott

Jackson closely during the time of the iden-

"Now, if you look at Jackson intently

couldn't that have given George Jackson

"Now, if you were looking at Scott Jack-

son so intently, you didn't see George Jack-

Witness, after some further questioning

tification, stating that most of the men in

action or heard no word spoken that would

Jackson. Colonel Crawford examined the

lentify Jackson and Walling to George

"Did George Jackson say anything about

"He didn't say, did he, how he saw Jack-

son's complexion that dark night of Friday, Jan. 31?"

"No, sir; I believe he said later that h saw Jackson in the electric light."

"Was it published as you wrote it?"

"Did you write an account of the identifi

WILL WOOD'S FILTHY TALK.

Will Wood, who had been waiting two

days in the witness room, was called to the

stand, and there was a revival of interest,

which had been lagging during the morning

"Did you ever write a letter to Scott

Jackson to aid you in getting rid of an

"Did you ever visit the Bryan residence by

Colonel Crawford objected to the question and Judge Helm sustained the objection.

"Did you ever write Jackson a letter in

"Did you ever write to Jackson that you

"No, sir; I did not. No girl in Greencastie

had had illicit relations with Pearl Bryan?"

had a better reputation than Miss Bryan before she met Scott Jackson."

The witness was then turned over to

Colonel Crawford for cross-examination.

Colonel Crawford then suggested that the

ladies in the court be excused and Judge

While Scott Jackson's attorney was look-

Helm ordered them to leave the court, owing

ing over the depositions the preacher's boy in the witness box looked nervously at the

Colonel Crawford, much to Wood's em-barrassment, asked him about filthy and

indecent statements he had alleged to have

made concerning Miss Bryan to Omer New-house. Wood hotly denied the statements attributed to him. Newhouse claimed Wood

told him he had had illicit relations with

Miss Bryan on an occasion when Wood had

gone to the Bryan residence to tune the

"No, sir; I never said any such thing.

very indignant.
"Did you tell A. E. Hunt that you would

prove Pearl Bryan was not virtuous and

your relations with her were improper?"

"No, sir; I did not."
"Did you ever tell anyone that you had illicit relations with Miss Bryan?"
"Not that I recollect," answered Wood,

sir; I did not."

asked Crawford.

Wood.

which you urged him to send you medicine

for the purpose of causing an abortion?"

illegitimate child of Pearl Bryan?"

"No. sir: I never did."

yourself at any time?"

tification by George Jackson at the jail.

an idea whom to identify?

No. sir: I think not

"Oh, yes; I saw them all."

Scott Jackson's complexion?

"Yes, sir: I think it was."

cation in your paper?"

tern on the trip to Fort Thomas, go in

front of the procession most of the time?"

Jackson, step out here?"

hall in Cincinnati'

side of the road?

"Yes, sir.

"About 6 o'clock.

'No, not the first time?

Colonel Nelson objected to the question.

sence in order to do detective work on this

the cross-examination

museum in Cincinnati?"

of Underwood?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

Elm streets Sunday night, Feb. 17?"

"Who was with you?"

Associated Press.

MICHIGANDERS CLAMBER THEIR RESERVED SEATS ON TOP.

They Join the McKinley Throng and Instruct the Delegates at Large to Be Stendfast and True.

ALGER HEADS THE BIG FOUR

AND WILL CAST TWENTY-EIGHT VOTES FOR THE OHIOAN.

Money Plank of the Minneapolis Platform Adopted as the Sentiment of the State Convention.

TO CONTESTANTS

MR. CARTER WARNS CERTAIN DELE-GATES TO PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS.

Action of the New Jersey and Tennes-Democratic Conventions-Former for Sound Money.

fight over the money question was the most with Governor Abbett, both politically striking feature of the Michigan Republican convention to-day. It resulted in squelching both the gold plank offered by the majority and the silver plank submitted by the minority of the resolutions committee and the substitution therefor of the money plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. McKinley was indorsed most unequivocally, and the delegates were strongly instructed in his fewer Four delegates at large were elected. favor. Four delegates at large were elected, was chosen chairman of the State central will accept the post, both himself and General Alger, whose name was also presented, having declined the honor in advance.

As the convention was assembling in the Auditorium at noon to-day it was announced that the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was in the city. The delegates applauded the announcement and appointed a committee consisting of Governor Luce, Congressman Wil-Ham Alden Smith and A. M. Henry, to invite Dr. Depew to address the convention. Mr. Depew was wildly cheered. He made a characteristic address, reviewing the triumphs of the Republican party and picturing the alleged sad results of the Democratic-British policy. The conduct of affairs by the Democracy, said Mr. Depew, had been characterized by "incompetency, idiocy, big headedness and inability to run a great machine." There was, however, a period in the history of every nation "when the fool-killer sleeps." On the currency question the speaker asserted that the second principle necessary to the prosperity of the country is that its currency must be of the best money of the world. He had just met many of the people of the silver States. They said they were for free silver, but they must have protection laws, or they could not live. The Republican party would lose no silver States because the people knew that if they defeated Republicanisms, they would lose the protection which was the breath of their life. The mention of McKinley in a list of distinguened living Republicans was cheered

The convention was formally called to order y A. W. Smith, of Adrian, in the absence of the State chairman, Senator Mc-Millan. After prayer, Colonel O. A. Janes, of Hillsdale, was introduced as temporary chairman. He made a ringing Republican speech and in closing predicted that whether its leader be one of the many "favorite sens,' or Allison, or Reed, or William Mc-Kinley," the Republican party will in November march to certain victory.

After appointment of committees on credentials, organization and resolutions, the convention took a recess until 2:30. GREETING FROM HOOSIERS.

It was after 3 o'clock when the convention was again called to order. Telegrams of greeting were read from the California and Indiana conventions announcing instructions for McKinley in both. The temporary organization was made permanent and the resolutions committee was given further time, the money plank discussion having delayed

The election of delegates at large was proceeded with and Gen. R. A. Alger, of Detroit, and Thomas J. O'Brien were unanimously chosen. For third delegate at large there were nominated John Duncan, of Calumet, and Perry Hannah, of Traverse City. After the vote by counties had been partially taken Mr. Hannah's name was "ten porarily" witndrawn and the ballot of Brewer, or rontiae, and Frank W. Gilchrist, of Alpena, were the leading contestants for fourth delegate at large. Brewer won on

and vote by counties. The fight of the convention arose over the currency plank of the platform. The majority report, read by ex-Congressman Byron M. Cuicheon, asserts unswerving fidelity of the protective tariff principle, and insists on the repeal of the present 'un-wise, un-American tariff act." It demands re-enactment of the McKinley law, with whatever modifications present conditions may require, and commends the principle reciprocity. It also declares for a revival of protection to ship owners to encourage carrying goods in American bottoms, and exesses sympathy with the Cuban insurgents their struggle for liberty. The national delegates are instructed "to use all honor-able means to secure the nomination of Willam McKinley so long as his name shall be

before the convention." The financial plank was as follows: "We are unyielding and uncompromising in our demands for sound and honest money. We are in favor of the use of gold and silver and paper dollors in our currency, all to be maintained at a parity as to their purchasing and debt paying power. We are posed to any provision that will invite epreciation of any portion of our currency and, therefore, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone under present conditions, and we believe that such a course would destroy the parity of and contract the currency.'

A SUBSTITUTE PLANK. S. W. Hopkins and W. H. Smith, of the committee, presented a minority substitute, as follows, part being quoted from the na-

tional platform of 1892: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetailism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and demands that all dollars, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be of full legal-tender, possess ing full and equal purchasing and debt-paying power, thereby having a parity of value, and to that end we demand a purely American system of mcney, based on gold and sliver, without advantage to either at the mints of this government. We demand that all paper rachey issued by the govern-ment shall be redeemable in gold or silver

at the option of the government. "We are opposed to the retiring of the reenbacks, the money of the people, the vior of the Union, the money favored by

"We are opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace and we condemn the policy of Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle in contracting the sale of overnment bonds, thereby taxing the peo-le to benefit a foreign syndicate ten mil-

lions of dollars—the profits accruing to it at the expense of the people."

Several delegates supported the substitute while many of the gold delegates were abouting "Time," and demanding a vote.

After considerable confusion, T. W. Crissy, of Midland, moved to substitute the curren-cy declaration of the Minneapolis platform of 1892 for both the committee's reports on the money question. The motion prevailed amid cheers. The remainder of the majority Alternate delegates at large were then held. Mass., a ldence, R. I., will recover.

Kemof, Chelsea; Isaac C. Washington (colored), Port Huron. J. C. Gray, of Kallaska, and F. W. Gilchrist, of Alpena, were selected presidential electors.

The contest for chairman for the State candidates, both of whom had decline the honor. They were General R. A. Alger and Dexter M. Ferry, of Detroit. Mr. Ferry, who is now in California, won the uncoveted honor and it is believed he will be induced to accept. The convention concluded shortly after 6 o'clock. All the districts which have selected dele-gates have indorsed McKinley or instructed

JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Delegates Elected Yesterday Divided

for Russell and Pattison. TRENTON, N. J., May 7 .- The Democratic State convention met to-day, and after a struggle elected the four slated candidates for delegates at large to the national convention at Chicago, as follows: United States Senator James Smith, jr., of Essex county, ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, of Monmouth, ex-State Chairman Allan L. Mc-Dermott, of Hudson, and ex-Judge Albert Tallman, of Gloucester. The election of sixteen district delegates was also ratified. The notable feature of the convention was an elfectual effort to stampede the delegates in favor of ex-Senator Frederick Marsh, of Union county, as one of the delegates at large against Mr. Blodgett, who was one of NEW the four on the slate agreed upon by the party leaders in the morning. Allan Mc-Dermott was the one leader who stood out against the slate, and when the voting was completed, and before the result was announced, he was on the floor leading the effort to stampede the convention and denouncing Blodgett as a traitor to his party. McDermott has never forgiven Blodgett for having accepted an election as United States Senator, in 1887, at the hands of a combination of Republicans and bolting Democrats, which defeated the late Governor Abbett, the Democratic caucus nomi-DETROIT, Mich., May 7.-An animated nee. McDermott was closely affiliated and personally. The effort to break the slate only resulted in throwing the convention nto the wildest confusion for about ten minutes. Mr. Marsh got 413 out of 967 votes. Ex-Judge Carrow, of Camden, was also put forward by the slate smashers as the rep-

pressed himself as willing to accept the two of them without contests. D. M. Ferry | nomination was the only thing that preventsen chairman of the State central ed an effort to instruct the delegates for his cution hard, Jackson sat still and looked on renomination. The Cleveland sentiment in the convention was strong, and the effort might have proved successful had it been made. No effort was made to instruct the elegates, but much enthusiasm was evoked y the chairman's mention in his speech of the name of ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts. Among the delegates from the southern portion of the State the sentiment s largely for ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. The platform's declaration on the currency question follows:

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase f silver bullion by the government. We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, man-ufacture and commerce, and especially wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes or the debasement of our currency.

We believe that the federal government ould be divorced from the business of banking. We, therefore, demand the repeal f all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal-tender or treasury notes by the government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enact-ment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure from every contingency and at all times

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

They Nominate R. L. Taylor for Governor and Demand Free Silver. NASHVILLE Tenn., May 7 .- The largest Democratic State convention ever held in Tennessee has met and adjourned. It was a free silver convention from start to finish. Fully 3,500 delegates and visitors were in attendance. Nothing of importance was done until about 9 o'clock to-night, when a vote on contested delegation reports showed that the free silver men proposed to grant no quarter to the handful of sound-money delegates. A. B. Woodward, of Fayetteville, and Columbus March Banks, of Chattanooga, were chosen electors for the State at large. Senators Isham G. Harris and W. B. Bate, E. W. Carmack, of Memphis, and T. M. McConnell, of Chattanooga, were chosen delegates from the State at large to Chicago. The district delegates chosen to-day were accepted by the convention. The plat-

form contains a strong free-silver plank as follows: of the Constitution by law providing for the ree and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the action of any

The platform demands laws, State and national, making gold and silver legal tender for all debts and prohibiting contracts dis criminating against either, the repeal of 10 per cent, tax on issues of State banks, tariff for revenue only, an locome tax. The ad-ministration of President Cleveland is not mentioned and only referred to by inference. Ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

IN REGARD TO CONTESTS.

Statement by Chairman Carter, of the Republican National Committee. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Senator Carter, chairman of the national Republican committee, to-day gave out the following:

"The members of the Republican national committee are requested to meet at the southern Hotel, in the city of St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 10th of June, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of preparing the tem-porary roll of membership and designating emporary officers for the convention, and or the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee. It appearing probable that an unusua number of contested cases will be presented to the committee for consideration in connection with the preparation of the tempo rary roll, it is deemed advisable to call spe cial attention to the following clause in the call for the convention: "'All notices of contests must be filed

with the secretary of the national committee n writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statement with the secretary." "All persons desiring to present matters for the consideration of the committee under the foregoing clause are requested to be prepared to present their cases on the assemling of the committee on the date above esignated. Prior to June 1 communications should be addressed to the secretary, in care of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., and thereafter in care of the Southern Ho-

"THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman. "J. H. MANLEY, Secretary."

Ohloans Instructed. CLEVELAND, O., May 7.-The Republican convention of the Twentieth district was held in this city to-day. Congressman Clifton B. Beach was renominated by acclamation, Andrew Squire and Robert McDowell were elected delegates to the St. Louis convention and Charles F. Leach and C. W. Osborn were made alternates. J. A. Beidler was selected as presidential elector. Resolutions instructing the delegates for McKinley were unanimously adopted.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Two Injured by the Derailment of a Smoker.

BOSTON, May 7. - The derailment of a smoking car attached to the New York accommodation train, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, to-night; resulted in the death of two men and injury to two others. The accident occurred as the train was entering the depot in this city, and is said to have been caused by an unlocked switch. W. J. Down, a jeweler of this city. was instantly killed while attempting to get out of a window. J. E. Long, of Water-town, was picked up unconscious and sent to the Massachusetts Hospital, where he soon expired. H. J. Sheldon, an engineer of Mans-field, Mass., and Michael Carrahan, of Prov-idence, R. I., were badly injured. Both men

THE PREACHER'S SON'S FILTHY STORIES ABOUT PEARL BRYAN.

Recalled as a Witness in the Jackson Case, He Denies His Boasts of Illicit Relations.

TOO VILE FOR FEMALE EARS

WOMEN ORDERED OUT OF COURT WHILE WOOD WAS QUESTIONED.

Negro Courtesans Testify to Visits at Their Resorts by the Prisoner, Scott Jackson.

DEFENSE UNWITTINGLY GIVES COL. NELSON AN OPPORTUNITY.

Attorneys Crawford and Nelson Apologize for Their Quarrel and Declare Friendship,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ky., May 7 .-- The fifteenth day of the great trial of Scott Jackson was marked this morning by the smallest crowd in the history of the trial. The time has come when even Jackson is not anything of an attraction, for little attention is paid him even when handcuffed to jailer Bitzer. The prisoner is holding up, with no signs of either physical or mental weakness. His demeanor is the same in the time of victory or defeat. When his case looked bright and Colonel Crawford was crowding the prosetemperament. There has been no show of human being. He is the same Scott Jackson who was arrested many weeks ago. There has been little change. Among the first to arrive in the court room Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Frank Bryan. Soon after their arrival Professor and Mrs. Edwin Post and Mrs. Dr. Lewis came in and took seats about the table reserved for the attorneys for the defense. Jackson came into court a moment later, and took his usual seat beside his sister.

The feature of the Jackson trial to-day was the public reconciliation of Crawford and Nelson in the presence of the court. Crawford's fine of \$25 was then remitted. "What do I think of the case up to date?" repeated Crawford, the lawyer for Scott Jackson, Thursday afternoon. "I am confident that that jury will return a verdict of acquittal. I am as sure of it as I am that I stand here." He spoke with great

Attorney Nelson appears equally confident

of a verdict of guilty. Five witnesses in the forenoon and two the afternoon were used to strengthen the proof that George H. Jackson identified Walling in the Hamilton county jail and two were used to corroborate the story of his wonderful midnight drive with the murderers and their victim. All other evidence ended to break down the character of Scott Jackson, the prisoner. Three negro prostitutes were brought to court from Cincinnati, one of whom identified Jackson, and before the court could forbid she blurted out that Jackson had been acquainted with her since the 1st of December.

Will Wood was brought out by the commonwealth to rebut some of Scott Jackson's testimony and this gave the defense opportunity to get in the affidavits of Dr. G. E. Hunt, of Indianapolis, and Ohmer Newhouse, of Greencastle, as to Wood's boast of his illicit intimacy with Pearl Bryan. By a corresponding false step the defense opened the door for the commonwealth to restore evidence by Chief Deitsch and Mayor Caldwell of damaging admissions of Scott Jackson, which were ruled out early in the trial. It looks now as if testimony in the case would be closed to-morrow. It can hardly go to the jury before Monday

It was decided to-day that the court would take a few days' recess before beginning Walling's trial. KISSED AND MADE UP.

The proceedings began with a grand love feast, in which Colonel Crawford and Colonel Nelson were the star actors. When Judge Helm opened court on Thursday morning attorney Crawford arose and said: "In my excitement and worry Saturday I made a threat in this court which was imer. I understand that Colonel Nelson had a statement to make at the time, which and Walling. Mr. Finch said he saw no he could not consistently make after the threat. I want to say now, in the presence of the court and of Colonel Nelson, that I am sorry for what I said."

Colonel Nelson was on his feet in an in-"The threat which was made drove me to silence on this subject," he said. "If I had made any explanation before it would have been misconstrued by the public. What I said Saturday concerning Colonel Crawford was spoken only in pleasantry. I added at the time that I was joking, but I understand that the gentleman did not hear me. I have known Mr. Crawford's family for twenty rears, and I want to say that no man stands higher professionally and socially than he."
"That's all right," said Colonel Crawford, and he walked across to Colonel Nelson. The two attorneys shook hands. "You have done the manly thing," said Judge Helm, and he ordered the trial of Scott Jackson to proceed.

At the conclusion of the pretty scene Colonel Nelson said he would call as the first witness W. F. Trent. Trent, who is a colored man, testified that he lived in Lebanon.), but was in Cincinnati on the night of Jan. 31. He saw the Caldwell Guards drill on that night and talked with George Jackson on that night. He said he went down to see Jackson about 9 o'clock. On cross examina-tion he admitted that he did not know that the guards were the Caldwell Guards. Witness was then excused. Lieut. Louis Renkert was then recalled by the prosecution and questioned by Colonel "Were you at the jail at any time when

George H. Jackson identified Scott Jack-

"Teil us about it." "Well, about thirty or forty men were arranged on the second floor of the jail. I was downstairs with George Jackson and when they were ready I brought him up and told him to pick out his man. He passed three or four men before he came to Walling. He went past Walling and then came back and looked at him for fully a minute. Then he said: 'I think this is the man.' He then wanted to hear Walling talk and when Walling talked he asked for the cap, and the cap was put on Walling and the negro then identified him as the man who sat by him on the cab. He then started in to identify the other man. He walked past Scott Jackson and then stopped and talked to a jail guard. When the guard talked George Jackson said he was not the man. Later, after standing by Jackson for some time and hearing his voice, he identified

THE FATAL DRIVE. "Did you go over the route to Fort Thomas with George Jackson?"

"Yes, sir." "Was George Jackson shown the way or lirected where to drive?" "No. sir."

"Teil us about the ride." "We left the City Hall in a two-horse surrey. Jackson drove to the Newport bridge. then zigzag through the western part of Newport till we got out to the Licking pike. We then drove on out till we came to a

pretty good pike. When we got to Fort Thomas we all went into a piace to get warm. Then Jackson started out to show us the piace where he stopped the carriage on the Friday night.

"He went up along the street railroad till he came hear the Lock farm. He saw a rail off the fence at that point and said he thought it was the place he stopped the carriage, but was not sure. When we started home he picked out the spot where he stopped on the fatal night from a big rock he positively remembered."

"Were you on the corner of George and statement foolishly, but I tell you it was no true." Witness was then excused and court adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

NEGRO COURTESANS

Called to Testify to Scott Jackson's Licentious Character.

The afternoon session promised, just before the hour of opening, to be enlivened by the testimony of a small drove of colored "fairies" from George street, who came over the river during the noon recess at the solicita-"George H. Jackson."
"Who else beside him?"
"Mr. Eggleston, of the Commercial Gation of the prosecution, it is said, to testify to the acquaintance of Scott Jackson. They were brought in under the guise of rebuttal testimony in the matter of the character of the accused. Their presence caused much amusement, and ladies were warned to withdraw from the court room when the first courtesan was put on the stand.

street at that time, and Colonel Crawford objected to the questions, holding that the prosecution was offering new evidence in rebuttal. Judge Helm quickly sustained the objection, knowing what Colonel Nelson was going to prove. Colonel Nelson then signified his intention of another proventions. Alice Smith, colored, of No. 7 Longworth street, testified that she conducted a house of prestitution and had known Scott Jackson since four weeks before Christmas. Colonel Nelson asked her if Scott Jackson had been in her house, but Colonel Crawdford objected. Colonel Nelson stated the defendant's character had been brought in for consideration by the defense, and that he was simply offering evidence in rebuttal, as he wanted to show the habits of the defendant during his residence in Cincinnati. Colonel Nelson temporarily dropped the question and asked Jackson had two weeks to make visits to the witness where she first met Jackson, Colonel Crawford also objected to this, but Judge Helm overruled the objection upon the statement of Colonel Nelson that he was simply asking the question to precede another item of testimony. Judge Helm then ordered the entire evidence of the witness excluded. The jury got the effect, however. Lottie Turner, another colored woman, was called. Colonel Nelson began her examination ingeniously. He neither asked her where she lived nor her occupation, although it was well known, but asked her if she knew Scott Jackson. She said she did, and had known him since November, 1895. Judge Helm, however, would not allow the prosecution to bring out the location of the wit ness's residence or her occupation, and she

Detective Cal. Crim was recalled and Col. Nelson asked him if he heard the conversation between Chief Deitch and Walling in Jackson's presence. Col. Crawford objected, but was overruled. Col. Nelson then

changed the question. "Did you," he said, "hear the conversa-tion of Walling and Chief Deitsch wherein Colonel Nelson-"We withdraw the objec-Walling said in Jackson's presence that he Lieutenant Renkert said he didn't know of (Jackson) was going to bring Pearl Bryan to Cincinnati and poison her in a room and Jackson being in the museum to his own "Didn't you see pictures of him in front then cut her into pieces, and in what man-ner did Jackson deny Walling's charges?" Col. Crawford then objected to the question, holding that in the direct testimony circle of men at the jail when George Jack-Chief Deitsch and others had stated that Jackson had denied the allegation of Walling, and that in what manner Jackson "Did anyone on that occasion call out, made the denial was not to be considered He held that the question was not in rebuttal and was not admissible in this instance. Judge Helm, however, overruled the ob-"Did George Jackson identify Scott Jack-

> he admission of this testimony earlier given by Mayor Caldwell. Chief Deitsch, detectives Crim and McDermott and Sheriff Plummer. The detectives, Col. Deitsch and Mayor Caldwell were all in court and Col. Crawford declared that they were being lugged into the case again for the effect it would have on the jury. Col. Crawford even spoke of Col. Deitsch being there in 'all his regimentals.

pointed out the place where he said Scott wasn't there a high embankment on the Judge Helm made a short cut of the whole hing by allowing the testimony of Chie Witness was then excused, and W. H. Eggleston, city editor of the Commercial Gazette, called by the prosecution. Mr. Eggleston could not be found, and Mr. John B. Chamberlain, of the Associated Press, Deitsch, Mayor Caldwell and others, which was ruled out earlier, to be considered by the jury for the purpose of rebutting the testimony of Scott Jackson. Col. Deitsch, called, was asked the same was called. He was questioned by Colone

mestion over the objection of Col. Craword, but the chief, like detective Crim, noticed nothing particular about Jackson's manner at that time. It seems likely now that the whole story of the police interviews with Jackson and Walling will be gone over again, as Jackson testified concerning them, and the former testimony which was ruled out seems to be competen Mayor Caldwell then stated on the stand that there was nothing unusual in the manner of Jackson when he made the denial of Walling's statement. He simply said, "Walof Walling, and after looking at him, said, 'I think this is the man. I would be sure if I heard him speak.' Walling spoke, and he then identified Walling. Then he was told to identify Jackson, and after looking over lie, you know that isn't true.

FIGHT WITH BANK ROBBERS.

ken, that Scott Jackson was the man he had seen in the cab." Citizens Shoot and Capture One Burglar and Let Two Others Get Away.

LACON, Ill., May 7.-The little town of Washburn, Woodford county, was the scene of a raid by bank robbers on Wednesday Sheriff Piummer carried out the joke by | night and as a result one of the desperadoes velling out for Trusty at the top of his is lying in the county jail at Metamora voice, but Trusty evidently was out of hear- | severely shot in the neck and back. The cracksmen entered the town from the south, stealing a team and carriage from Arthur Hoover and tying it up on the southwest outskirts of the town. The private banking house of Ireland & Son was entered by a back window and the cracksmen at once becate to George Jackson the identity of Jackson or Walling. gan work to open the vault, but the moment they got inside the building the burglar alarm started a gong ringing in the house of the junior member of the firm, Charles did when Colonel Deitsch showed the pris- | Ireland, and he armed himself immediately and started out to raise a posse. He gathered a dozen men and surrounded the bank, arriving there in time to hear the first exlosion. The explosion blew out the tumbler to the lock only, and while the men were making ready for another blast the posse made a noise and the three men dashed out the back door, to be met by a volley of shot and bullets. They stood the first crowd off with a volley from their revolvers, but as they turned the corner of the bank another squad fired into them and one robber fell with nineteen large shot in his neck and was excused.

William L. Finch, a reporter, was then recalled by the prosecution and asked about the identification of Jackson and Walling says his name is Bill Wilson. Further than

by George Jackson. Finch told of the iden- this he will not speak.

Wants \$25,000 for Slander. CLEVELAND, O., May 7 .- Harry C. Hays, secretary of the Locomotive Engineers' Mu-tual Life and Accident Insurance Association, began suit to-day for \$25,000 for slan-der against William C. Hayes, one of the trustees of the association. Two years ago the trustees had the books of the association examined, and as a result it was declared that secretary Hays was \$15,000 short in his accounts. The matter was referred to the State Insurance Commissioner, and a rigid examination was made by experts. The result showed a balance of over \$300 in favor of Secretary Hays, a blunder having been made in the first examination. Secretary Hays claims that trustee Hayes talked a great deal about the affair before the truth was arrived at, doing his reputation severe injury. Hays says he will sue other trustees.

Stove Manufacturers. NEW YORK, May 7.- The annual meeting of the National Association of Stove Manu-facturers was opened to-day in the Murray Hill Hotel, with President Kahn in the chair. A number of papers were read by the members. Some of the subjects were: "Mutual Factory Insurance," by Charles S. Prizer, Reading, Pa.; "Steel Ranges," by John M. Dwyer, Detroit, Mich.; "Co-operative Credit," by Wm. H. Pfahler, Philadelphia, and other papers by Frank Mixter, Rock Island, Ill.; Wm. N. Moore, Joliet, Ill., and Stanhope Boal, Piqua, O. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Lazard Kahn, Hamilton, O.; vice presidents, J. W. Van Cleave, St. Louis, and Julius Voidschmidt, Milwaukee; treasurer, W. S. Stevenson, Philadelphia, and secretary, T. J. Hagen, Chicago.

W. K. Vanderbilt Escapes a Wreck. CLEVELAND, O., May 7 .- Although every effort is being made to keep the fact a secret, Wm. K. Vanderbilt and his party had a narrow escape from a bad wreck while traveling from Cleveland to Buffalo on their special train, after the annual meeting of the Lake Shore railroad, in this city yesterday. While they were traveling at a high rate of speed the crank pin of one of the drive wheels of the locomotive broke, freeing one end of the connecting rod. This accident is considered to be always a very dangerous one, usually demolishing one side of the locomotive and throwing it off the track. For some reason this calamity was avoided in this instance. It is impossible to learn any details of the accident, but no serious injury was done the train or its occupants.

D'Oro Defeats Clearwater.

never said anything like it," young Wood said, talking so fast that the stenographers in the room fell behind. The witness grew PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.-The series hree games between Clearwater and D'Oro for the world's pool championship began tonight in the Grand Opera House. D'Oro won out on the night by the following score: D'Oro—10, 12, 11, 2, 6, 5, 6, 15, 2, 6, 13, 9, 8, 8, 7, 4, 15, 1, 14, 6, 9, 7, 0, 5, 7, 15, 6, 8—214, with eight scratches. Total, 206.

Clearwater—5, 3, 4, 13, 9, 10, 9, 0, 13, 9, 2, 6, 7, 7, 8, 14, 0, 14, 1, 9, 6, 8, 15, 10, 8, 0, 9, 7—206. "No, sir; I said nothing of the kind."
Attorney Crawford then read the deposition of Hunt, which flatly contradicted with three scratches. Total, 203. Colonel Nelson-"Did you ever tell Dr. Gil-lesple that you had illicit relations with Pearl Bryan?"

Ex-State Senator Geyer Acquitted. COLUMBUS, O., May 7.—The jury to-day in the case of Ohio vs. ex-State Senator John L. Geyer, of Paulding, indicted for alleged solicitation of bribes, returned a ver-

SENATE DECIDES TO INVESTIGATE CARLISLE'S SALE OF BONDS.

By a Vote of 51 to 6 It Adopts Peffer's Amended Resolution Providing for a Searching Inquiry.

SENATOR PALMER PROTESTS

AND AROUSES THE IRE OF COCK-RELL AND VEST, OF MISSOURI,

Who Proceed to Defend the Action of Silverites and Air a Bundle of Very Dirty Democratic Linen.

PALMER ARRAIGNS M'KINLEY

AND DESCRIBES HIS ATTITUDE ON FINANCE AS "JANUS FACED."

He Also Refers to the Indianapolis Convention-Representative Pickler Filibusters All Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-By the decisive vote of 51 to 6 the Senate to-day inaugurated an investigation, to be conducted by the Senate committee on finance, into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury during the last three years. The six adverse votes were cast by Senators Caffery of Louisiana, Faulkner of West Virginia, Gray of Delaware, Hill of New York, Mitchell of Wisconsin and Palmer of Illinois, all Democrats. The resolution directing the investigation is very explicit, as fol-

"First-To investigate and report generally all the material facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury in the

years 1894, 1895 and 1896.
"Second—To investigate and report specially what amount of available funds, classided, was in the United States treasury and on deposit in other places, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the time the bonds were sold or offered for sale; whether there was or was not money on hand to meet all obligations of the government at said time the bonds were sold or were offered to be sold; what obligations were due at that time and the amount of each stated separately; what was the reason for any unusual withdrawal of coin from the treasury shortly before the bonds were sold or offered for sale, if such unusual withdrawals were in fact made, and by what persons or classes of persons and for what purpose or on what account such withdrawals were made; who purchased the bonds, in what amounts and where, whether in the United States or in foreign countries, and in what proportions and from what persons or classes of persons the gold was procured with which to pay for the bonds; what the bonds sold for and what was the market price of our government bonds at the time and what effect the bond sales had on the lit and business of the people of the

"Third-To investigate and report as to the manner of disposing of said bonds, by what authority and what contracts, advertisements or proposals were made by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation thereto; what agreements and contracts, and whether oral or in writing, and whether publicly or privately, were entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury and any syndicate or person or persons with respect to the sale and pur-chase of the bonds and the profits made, or to be made, by such syndicate or any person or persons connected with such syndicate directly or indirectly; whether such contract or agreement had any, and what effect, on the prices offered for the bonds; what the

effect was, and who, if any person, profited by it, and to what extent." The bond resolution came up immediately after the morning business and Mr. Palmer took the floor. "I oppose this resolution." said he, "because I regard it as an illegitimate means of procuring material to affect and inflame the public mind." The Senator went on to say that he did not suppose any Senator, except possibly the Senator from South Dakota (Pettigrew), questioned the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary's judgment, perhaps, might be disputed, the correctness of his acts might be questioned, but there was no question of integrity involved. Mr. Palmer reviewed the platform utterances of the parties. Citing the old adage, "the world do move," Mr. Palmer said the country had moved since the platform declaration of 1892, and it was evident that the financial planks made at Minneapolis and Chicago would not satisfy the people in the coming elections. In mentioning Mr. Cleveland's return to the White House in 1893 Mr. Palmer said the President had called to his aid "that able statesman, that pure and honest man, J. G. Carlisle."

PALMER ARRAIGNS CANDIDATES. Mr. Palmer referred to the cowardice of gether in this country. The purpose is to candidates for the Presidency and for Congress in not being specific in their financial low quotations, to secure satisfactory rail views, and in this connection the Senator had and water transportation rates and to coman article read from the desk arraigning pel every spring wheat grinder in the coun-Major McKinely for his "janus-faced atti- try to become a part of the pool. There are tude on finance." "And yet," added Mr. 500 spring wheat millers in the United States. Palmer, "all indications point to the fact More than 100 have joined the new pool, that the subject of that criticism will be the Republican candidate for the presidency." A Senator across the aisle whispered to Mr. Palmer the substance of the bulletins from the Indianapolis convention, whereupon Mr. Palmer added, "In fact, I understand that the opposition to him has broken down."

Mr. Palmer was speedily drawn into a hot colloquy with the two Missouri Senators,
Mr. Vest and Mr. Cockrell. The former

a reference to "snap" conventions in favor of silver. "I mean," replied Mr. Palmer, "the conventions held last year in Missouri and Illi-"What was the snap feature of the Illinois convention?" "An unnecessary convention is a snap convention," declared Mr. Palmer. "These conventions were called to commit the De-

mocracy in advance to the free silver dog-

wanted to know what Mr. Palmer meant by

Mr. Cockreil answered sharply that the Missouri convention was one of the most representative gatherings ever held. It was called because the Democracy was being misrepresented and an attempt made to com-Mr. Vest declared that the Missouri con vention was a response to the people. The people led and, added Mr. Vest, "the people assemble conventions and any man who tries to stop them will be crushed. Manhood

and decency will no longer permit us to

stand here and be accused of advocating 'unsound money' and of assembling 'snap At this point Mr. Vest branched off into a sensational recital of personal history. He spoke of the order just made public by which this administration extended civilservice reform. It was one of the tenets of this school that the patronage of the government shall not be used to influence politics. Mr. Vest went on to tell of the President's removal of United States District Attorney Benton, of Missouri. When Mr. Vest first read this announcement, he immediately started for Washington and asked "his Excellency" what had led to the perpetration of this outrage-the removal of a man of unimpeachable character and ability. The President brought out a newspaper paragraph charging Colonel Benton with pernicious activity. Mr. Vest had shown the charges to be unfounded and the President was just enough to revoke the order after giving to the public a letter openly lecturing Colonel Benton against any participation in olitics while serving the govern

officials had gone there as delegates instructed for silver and had voted against Mr. Vest, proceeding, said he referred to the President's letter to Colonel Benton warning him against "dabbling in politics because this administration had of late given its whole influence and power to influence the political sentiment of the people; to influence these so-called snap conventions.

Mr. Cockrell interrupted at this point to ask as to the recent Michigan Democratic

convention at Detroit, declaring that federal

Mr. Vest referred to the Nebraska conven-tion where, he said, "office holders, post-masters, collectors of internal revenue, their lungs filled with the air which came from the treasury," were in control. The Senator spoke of Cabinet officers speaking about the country and added that he had "not heard a whisper of criticism from his Excellency."

A "SHAMEFUL SCENE." Mr. Vest next turned his attention to the recent Mehigan Democratic State convention, reading from an article written by a delegate who had participated in "that shameful scene." The article detailed the action of "backsliders" and "traitors" who had been instructed for silver and voted against it. The Senator said he had many letters from men of high standing detailing the circumstances of the Michigan convention as a "shame and disgrace to American public life." After further denunciation of the influences brought to bear on conventions, Mr. Vest closed with a startling dec-laration as to his own position. "I am a delegate to the national convention," said he, "an unwilling delegate, chosen by my people, and I serve notice now that if that convention at Chicago is to be made up of officeholders to stiffe and prevent the expression of the will of the people, then it is no Democratic convention to me. The Dem-ocratic party is the party of honorable ex-pression, not of federal patronage." Mr. Vest's closing words were made with his Mr. Hill at once took the floor to close Mr. Hill at once took the floor to close his speech in oposition to the bond resolution. By this time the galleries were crowded in anticipation of the final vote on the bond resolution, set for 4 o'clock. Mr. Hill referred smilingly to the recent speeches as a "prelude" to the Democratic national convention. "As to 'snap' conventions, however," proceeded Mr. Hill, "I appeal to Senators to let me speak as an expert." (Laughter) (Laughter.)

The Illinois and Missouri conventions had not been snap conventions. They had been regularly called by the regular officers of the party. Mr. Hill closed with a reference to the surfeit of investigations threatened by the precedent the Senate was about to make. Mr. Hill said he expected to be over-ridden. He had performed what he regarded as a duty to officials whom he had not helped to put in power. The investigation might be justly conducted, yet this silver question warped men's minds and made them hate each other. He had stood alone before and could do so again. "I have performed a duty," he concluded, "and with that I am

Mr. Hill closed at 4 o'clock and voting be-gan at once after Mr. Lindsay had offered and then withdrawn an amendment striking out the third section. There was keen interest in the progress of the vote, although the re-sult was a foregone conclusion. The resolu-tion was adopted—yeas, 51; nays, 6, as fol-

Blackburn, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Lindsay, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Turple, Vest, Walthall, White—18. Republic-"Resolved. That the committee on finance ter, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Mitchell, of Oregon, Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew, Sewell, Sherman, Shoup, Teller, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson and Wal-cott-28. Populist-Allen, Butler, Jones, of Nevada, Peffer and Steweart-5. Nays-Democrats, Caffery, Faulkner, Gray, Hill. Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmar, 6 Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer-6. Before the vote was announced Mr. Hill asked if Mr. Frye had voted, as he had understood there was a pair between Mr. Frye and Mr. Gorman. "This is important," said Mr. Hill, "the vote is so close." (Laughter). Mr. Frye withdrew his vote.
The Senate immediately turned to other business. The action of the committee in striking out the contract provision for \$860, 000 for the mouth of the Yasoo river an harbor at Vicksburg, Miss., was opposed by the Mississippi Senators, who succeeds having the full amount restored. The tract item for expenditures by the Missouri river commission at Omaha, Council Bluffs and other points occasioned a contest. The item was amended to allow specific appropriations of \$15,000 each for the Missouri river at Leavenworth and Atchison. Ne-braska City was included in the general plan of contract improvement. The bill was hen laid aside.

The conference agreements reported on the egislative executive and judicial appropriation bill, including the item of salaries for United States district attorneys and marshals was agreed to. The bill was passed ex-tending the time for building a railroad by the Denison & Northern Railway Company brough the Indian Territory. Also the bil sending to the Court of Claims the case the "book agents of the Methodist Episcop Church South. It was 6:30 when the Sen-

PICKLER ON THE WAR-PATH. The South Dakota Representative in

the Role of Filibuster. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The net result of the three and a half hours' session of the House to-day was the passage of a bill to amend the act creating the Court of Apppeals so as to allow appeals from the Supreme Courts of the Territories to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Pickler attempted to secure his revenge for the defeat he suffered last night when the House refused to remain in session to pass private pension bills, by blocking legislation to-day. He made the point of no quorum at every opportunity and finally the House, losing patience, adjourned. Mr. Pickler threatens to keep ip his tactics until he accomplishes his obect, which, he says, is to secure further consideration for private pension bills.

Mr. Pickler introduced a resolution to-day assigning May 12 and 14 for the cons tion of pension cases, debate to be limited to

GREAT MILLERS' COMBINE.

ten minutes on each bill, and the House to

Over 100 Grinders of Wheat Said to Have Formed a Flour Pool.

adjourn at 5 o'clock.

CHICAGO, May 7 .- A special from Minneapolis to the Times-Herald says: "R. D. Hubbard, the executive front of the Linseed Oil Trust, has succeeded, with the aid of the Pillsburys, in perfecting the organization of the greatest millers' combine ever put todvance the price of flour from the presen which had its inception last fall, reached ahead last February and is now a bona fide organization. The pool has been incorporated. Its name is the North American Milling Company. It is commonly known here, in St. Paul, at Duluth and in southern Minnesota as the American Milling Company. It is the successor of the Southern Minnesota Millers' Association, of which Hubbard was the leading spirit. Representatives of the trust here claim to represent 110 mills having a dally capacity of 105,000 barrels. The whole aim of the organization is to protect the gigantic flouring interests of Minneapolis, now threatened by

REASON CAME BACK.

Benjamin Westby, a young man twenty-

Effect on a Man's Mind of a Surgical

Detroit Tribune.

five years old, is slowly recovering his reason as the result of a surgical operation performed at Harper Hospital last week. He was knocked down by a street car near the corner of Clifford street April 18 and taken to the hospital in an unconsci On recovering from the immediate effects of the accident he gave unmistakable evia dence of violent insanity, for which the attending physicians were unable to account, as his injury in the accident was merely a slight cut over the right eye. Examination, however, disclosed a peculiar concavity in the young man's skull, the bone evidently pressing against the brain. It was ther ascertained from his family that ten year before he had been thrown from a ratirone train and his skull injured so that from that time he had been mentally weak and was steadily growing so much worse that the family had about decided to place him in an asylum when the second accident occurred.

Dr. Benjamin Brodle was the first to discover the abnormal condition of the young man's skull, and he advised the operation trepanning, which was performed a week ago yesterday by Dr. H. O. Walker, assisted by Drs. Benjamin Brodie, Will Sickels and W. T. Henderson. The singular part of the result of the operation is that while the young man had been violently insane before, so that it was finally necessary to administer chloroform to shave his head preparatory to the operation, he is now gentle and obedient. Before the operation his memory was a total blank, and he was apparently totally idiotic. Now he is able to recall the facts of his two accidents and can recognize his sister. He re-members nothing else, and even these things seem to come back to him only after a strong mental struggle. Last night, tired by the could not frame any answers to as to what he remembers of hi but it is thought that with regain his memory will slowly return to him.

After his first accident his mental development seemed to be arrested, and he became an almost worthless fellow, working on the boats around the docks for his house